

Floral Culture

By MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, Hudson, Wis.

THE PIONEER SEEDSWOMAN OF AMERICA.

JANUARY 1910.

Flower Seeds.

There are no more satisfactory flowers in the garden than those grown from seed, especially the easily grown and brilliant flowered annuals. The beautiful shrubs and lilies, of course, have their place, but are far more expensive than a paper of seed which will furnish a large number of plants with usually enough for one's garden and some to spare.

It is important to study the garden before selecting the flowers that are suitable for it, and the choice of flowers should comprehend the height of the plant, the time of blooming, and the annual or perennial class of the flower. Usually the tall plants go next to the house or the wall, with the shorter kinds in front and the low-growing varieties for the border.

While the old-fashioned flowers are still popular, new and improved varieties are always to be desired.

It is usually best to sow the seed of annuals early in the year, and the seed should be on hand in January or February if possible.

Many flowers can be planted in the fall for early blossoms in the spring. This is peculiarly so with Sweet Peas and Pansies. Some biennials and perennials can be sown in August or September, and made to bloom the following summer. This is especially true of such flowers as Hollyhocks and Foxgloves.

It is best in practically all instances to start the seed in boxes, preferably a box about 18x24 inches and 4 inches deep, using very sandy soil that will not bake, and provide for drainage by boring some holes in the bottom of the box. It is best not to put any fertilizer in the seed-box, since it is only necessary to

bring the plants to the third or fourth leaf, when they should be potted out and reset in another box, in which the soil should be loam mixed with leaf-mold. It is important that the plant be of good size, strong and sturdy, when finally transplanted in the garden.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be sown in the spring after the soil is well worked and fertilized. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with sharp sand about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting over of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from two to twelve inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindly. It is a common mistake in the garden to leave the plants altogether too thick. Always keep the weeds out.

With a little study of the garden and the colors and habits of the flowers, a beautiful garden can be had from the use of flower seeds at very little cost.

Annuals—Bloom first year from seed and plant dies after one season.

Biennials—Bloom second year from seed and plant dies after second year.

Perennials—Bloom second year from seed and plant lives and blooms for several years.

Tender—Means plant will not stand the least frost.

Half Hardy—Means plant will stand a little frost and needs protection.

Hardy—Means plants will stand considerable frost.

Please Read These Suggestions Carefully.

THE SIZES OF PLANTS furnished by me are, in all instances, as large as can be advantageously forwarded by mail. The roses and greenhouse plants are strong, thrifty, well established stock from 2½ inch pots. The shrubs and climbing plants are healthy, thrifty stock propagated the spring previous.

GUARANTEE—We are often asked whether we guarantee our plants to live. No, we do not. This is a matter which depends mostly upon the care and treatment they receive after reaching destination. But, except when ordered sent so early in the season as to be in danger of freezing, we will guarantee the plants to be packed so as to reach destination in good condition.

We cannot, however, be responsible for injury by freezing if the plants are ordered to be sent too early, for even the most careful packing cannot always guard against that.

THE SHIPPING SEASON—The climbing vines, flowering shrubs and fruit plants must be sent out while in a dormant condition, that is, before they commence to leaf out. Orders for these items, therefore, should reach us by the middle of April at the latest. Orders for roses and greenhouse plants can be filled up to the first of June. We will send out all plants during the first mild weather after receipt of the orders, unless special time is mentioned.

Two Valuable New Climbing Roses.

For 25c Postpaid.

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties)—Raised by several crossings of various Tea and Polyantha Roses with the well known Crimson Rambler. This beautiful novelty surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth, foliage and beauty of blooms. The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. Each individual flower

measures about 2 inches across, and is of a beautiful soft pink, same color as Clothilde Soupert; later on changes into rosy carmine. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, absolutely hardy, and a most excellent variety to plant wherever a strong climber is desired. Very agreeable, as it is nearly thornless. Florists will do well to force this grand rose for Easter.

Price 15c each, 3 for 36c postpaid.

Alberic Barbier—A hardy, yellow climbing rose—This is a seedling from Welshurana, which has been the parent of so many climbing roses, and it is a great acquisition. It was obtained several years ago by a prominent French nurseryman but has never become as well known in this country as it justly deserves. The flowers are a rich, deep yellow in the bud, changing as they grow older to a creamy white, with canary yellow center. Semi-double, or double, 2½ to 3½ inches across, very sweetly scented. Of strong growing habit. Foliage is a glossy dark green with a bronzy red tinge in the spring.

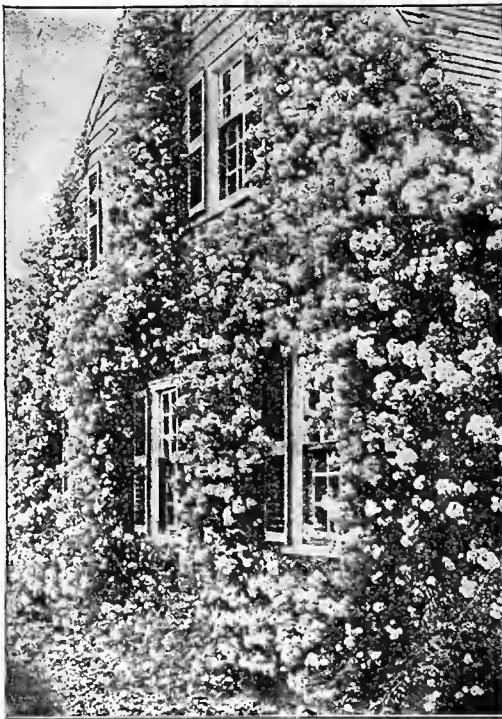
Price 15c each postpaid.

One Plant each of these two

Climbing Roses for
25c Postpaid.

Annie Muller—A new pink, everblooming rose. Is called by some a pink Baby Rambler, but we think that a misnomer because it grows somewhat taller than Baby Rambler and the flowers are of different form. The freely branching plants attain a height of about twenty-four inches and the numerous flower stalks carry fifty to sixty flowers and buds at one time. The flowers when open are a brilliant cerise pink, measuring two inches in diameter, with a double row of curiously twisted petals. Center chrome yellow. Perfectly hardy.

Price 15c each, 2 for 25c postpaid.



Tausendschon.

Moss Roses.

Moss Roses are strong, vigorous growers, perfectly hardy, and therefore justly esteemed as very desirable for out-door culture in open ground. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and the buds are very large and handsome. Moss Roses like rich ground.

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable. They require high culture but amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped and has mostly seven leaflets.

Blanche Moreau—The fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full and sweet; the color is pure white; both flowers and buds have an abundance of lovely deep green moss.

Crimson Globe—A fine deep crimson, the flowers having the handsome globular shape characteristic of the H. P. varieties. Buds well mossed, very free flowering, vigorous and hardy.

Princess Adelaide—One of the best; extra large flowers; very double and fragrant; buds beautifully mossed; color bright rosy pink.

Price of Moss Roses, each 15c. Three (one each) for 40 cents.

Everblooming Bedding Roses.

Teas and Hybrid Teas.

PRICES, by mail, postpaid, each, 10c; three for 28c; six for 50c; twelve for \$1.00.

The roses given under this class are mostly the results of crosses between the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. In this class will be found many varieties famous for their vigor, profuseness, brilliancy and exquisite fragrance of flowers. They combine the valuable characteristics of both the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, inasmuch as they bloom freely the first year like ordinary Ever-blooming Tea Roses, and from the Hybrids they inherit the large, finely formed flowers, and pungent fragrance, together with vigor and hardiness. South of Philadelphia they are hardy; in the North they will be benefited if given slight protection.

Caroline Marniesse—An absolutely hardy rose that is always in flower. There is scarcely a day from the last of May till the middle or latter part of October when this variety does not show a considerable quantity of buds or flowers. The color is pure white, slightly tinged with pink, flowers of medium size, produced in clusters, very double, is of low-growing habit and especially adapted for a border. Has sustained continued temperature of 20 to 25 degrees below zero without injury.

Catherine Mermet—Distinct and Beautiful—A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong, healthy grower and a good bloomer; equally desirable both for open ground planting and forcing under glass.

Golden Gate—A rose of surprising beauty, extra large, very double and full and delightfully fragrant. Rich, creamy white; beautifully tinged with golden yellow and bordered with clear rose, a constant bloomer, extra fine.

Hermossa—An excellent Rose, blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful clear rose; a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best. Much used by florists for pot culture and a favorite bedding variety.

Ivory (White Golden Gate)—An offspring of "Golden Gate," with which it is identical except in color, being an ivory white. Flowers, large, borne on strong, stiff stems two to three feet in length. An elegant pot plant for the house.

Maman Cochet—This superb rose is well known as the queen among roses and one of the best and most beautiful varieties ever grown and quite hardy. The flowers are of enormous size, very full and of great depth and substance. Color, rich, coral pink, elegantly shaded with rosy crimson, has broad, thick, shell-like petals and makes superb long pointed buds, immense bloomer, continues loaded with buds and flowers the whole season. Delicately sweet and a hardy, vigorous grower. It ranks among the very finest hardy everblooming roses, has no superior and should be included in every collection.

Marion Dingee—Deep, brilliant crimson, one of the darkest and richest colored everblooming roses we have; beautiful cup-shaped flowers, quite full and fragrant, and borne in great profusion all through the growing season; excellent for garden planting.

Madame Abel Chatenay—Bright rosy pink, shaded salmon. Largely used for cut flower purposes, on account of its continuous blooming and large flowers on long, stiff stem. Does remarkably well in the open ground.

Marie Guillot—A pure snowy-white rose, large and full flowers; a constant bloomer, one of the best for planting in the open ground, always in bloom and always satisfactory.

Meteor—A fine Hybrid Tea Rose, remarkable for its large size, constant bloom and brilliant color, bright rich velvety crimson, very vivid and striking, and a most constant and abundant bloomer.

Miss Kate Moulton—A beautiful new Hybrid Tea Rose. It is in a class by itself in size of bloom and for its free-blooming qualities. In color it is a beautiful light pink. Its habit is very robust, with heavy foliage like American Beauty. A grand rose for forcing and outdoor garden culture.

Madame Hosto—This is an elegant rose, one of the finest everbloomers, makes large, finely formed buds and extra large double flowers, a strong, healthy grower and constant and abundant bloomer; fine canary yellow, flushed with rose, very beautiful and sweet.

Perle des Jardins (Pearl of the Gardens)—Rich, golden yellow. Often sold in cut flower stores for "Marshal Nell," so close is the resemblance. Buds of immense size and flowers globular. Very fragrant. Dark shiny foliage of thick leathery substance.

Papa Gontier—A splendid rose; extra large, finely formed buds and flowers; strong, robust grower; free, constant bloomer; rich rosy red; very full and sweet; one of the handsomest and best for the open ground.

Safrano—A fine old rose of great value for outdoor planting and house culture, highly prized for its beautiful buds and handsome flowers. Colors, bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinged with rose; very fragrant and a quick and constant bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—This is certainly one of the choicest roses in our collection, and for general cultivation unsurpassed. The color is a beautiful rich creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear peachy red, with a rose center; flowers are very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. Particularly valuable for outside cultivation, being quite hardy. A strictly first-class rose in every respect; sure to give absolute satisfaction.

Uncle John—A very pleasing constant blooming rose; never out of bloom during the whole growing season, pretty buff yellow flowers, shading to white and pink, large, full and fragrant; a strong, bushy grower, splendid for garden planting.

"Exhibition Collection" of Hardy Pink Roses.

The Four Best Pink Hybrid Perpetual Roses for 40c postpaid.

In ordering give simply the name of the Collection.

There are so many fine pink sorts that it is difficult to select the really best four, but we think there are none better than these. It is a collection of jewels of the first water.

Anne de Diesbach—An offspring of the famous old favorite, La Reine, and also the seed parent of that glorious variety, Paul Neyron, which facts should be effective evidence of its good qualities. The color is the most lovely brilliant carmine; long, pointed buds and large, finely formed compact flowers, very full and double and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and a fine bloomer; one of the really good Roses.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet—One of the most beautiful of all Roses. Extra large, elegantly formed, very double

and full fragrant; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl; once seen will always be remembered; good bloomer; hardy; seen at a little distance it is often mistaken for the beautiful La France.

Magna Charta—A splendid Rose; extra large, full flowers, very double; of fine form, and sweet; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; a sure and profuse bloomer. One of the hardiest and best for general planting.

Mrs. John Laing—A splendid, constant-blooming Hybrid Perpetual, perfectly hardy with immense flowers, full and double, borne in great profusion on long, stiff stems and exceedingly sweet. The color is a clear, bright, shining pink, exquisitely shaded.

The "In Remembrance" Collection.

For Cemetery Planting.

Three Hardy White Roses for 30c postpaid.

The three following sorts are especially recommended for cemetery planting. They are hardy, free-flowering and need but little pruning.

Coquette des Alpes—Pure white, tinged with pink in the center; truly a continuous bloomer, as it is scarcely ever without flowers from early summer until cut off by frost in the fall. Flowers are good size, well formed and sweetly scented.

Coquette des Blanches—Similar to the preceding except that the flowers have a creamy tinge, instead of pink, in the center; equally free flowering in habit.

Mme. Plantier—This grand variety, when once planted, is as permanent as a Hydrangea. It is hardy as an Oak, and for outdoor planting it is the best white. We recommend it for cemetery planting because of its

permanency. Flowers are pure white, very large and double; it is a profuse and continuous bloomer. Good white hardy roses are scarce—this is one of the very best. Should never be pruned except to remove old or straggly branches.

Hardy White Memorial Rose, Wieshuriana—Will creep all over the ground like an ivy, or can be trained up to a post or trellis. Hardy as grass, and will grow in sun or shade, poor ground or rich. Needs no protection, will take care of itself and bloom profusely every season, without attention. The flowers are single and very large, frequently five or six inches around, pure satiny white, with bright golden center. They are borne in large clusters, covering the bush with a sheet of snowy blossoms during the early summer months. Price, 10c each; 3 for 25c; by mail, postpaid.

The "Big Four" of Hardy Red Roses.

For 40c postpaid.

The cream of a large assortment of red varieties. All vigorous growing and free-blooming habit and very hardy.

Alfred Colomb—Justly celebrated as one of the very finest; extra large round flowers, very double and full; color clear cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; very fragrant.

Gen. Jacqueminot—A grand old Rose which everyone knows at least by name and reputation. Rich crimson-scarlet in color and especially handsome in the bud. Although introduced nearly fifty years ago it is still

unrivaled in popularity and of great value for garden planting.

Gen. Washington—Soft, glossy scarlet; flowers large, broad and open in shape, but very double; especially desirable on account of the quantities of flowers produced in the fall when many other varieties bloom but shyly.

Ulrich Brunner—The thornless rose. Brilliant eberry red, a very attractive color; flowers of fine form and finish; petals of great substance; plant very vigorous, hardy and free from disease.

Additional Select List of Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Roses of this class produce the largest and most beautiful flowers and the varieties offered below are all perfectly hardy; they are not suitable for house culture, but should be invariably planted out of doors. They improve greatly in quality and quantity of bloom under care, and should be well pruned each spring. Price, 10c each; three for 28c; six for 50c.

American Beauty—Well known as one of the grandest and most beautiful constant-blooming roses; immense buds and flowers, rich glowing crimson, exceedingly sweet.

Baron de Bonstettin—Splendid large flower; very double and full. The color is a beautiful deep crimson, passing to rich, velvety maroon, sometimes almost purple. Flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and very freely produced.

Caprice—A fine striped rose of remarkable beauty. The flowers are large and elegantly formed, quite full

and double. Color, deep clear pink, with wide stripes of pure white, very handsome and attractive. It is a good strong grower, entirely hardy, good regular bloomer, quite admired.

John Keynes—Fine, deep, reddish-maroon; of strong, vigorous habit of growth; flowers are of fine shape and very freely produced. Exceptionally hardy and free from disease.

Jules Margotin—Bright carmine, very free flowering; of strong growing habit and ironclad in hardness.

Marshall P. Wilder—Flowers are large, semi-globular, full and of good substance; color bright, scarlet-crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant. Should be planted more generally, as its ease of growth, freedom of bloom and fine flowers make it a most desirable rose.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh, pleasing shade; very free blooming, bush strong growing with scarcely any thorns.

Three New Climbers.

Lady Gay—This is a new climbing rose that was originated in America, but attained popularity in England more quickly than in its own country. It was not a case of "a prophet not without honor save in his own country," but the originator of the variety was English born and was in closer touch with horticultural establishments in England than in the country of his adoption.

It is a most attractive novelty and is now fully appreciated in America. It is admired equally for the remarkable freedom with which the flowers are produced and for their brilliant color, which is a deep, clear, rich, rose pink. The flowers are of good size for a rose of this class, are very double, and are produced in immense clusters, after the manner of Crimson Rambler. No collection, no matter how small, should be without this variety. It is different from other roses, is healthy, hardy, and easy to grow. A post or an arch or a veranda covered with plants of Lady Gay will be greatly admired by all, and highly prized by its possessor.

In the Florists' Review (Chicago) Mrs. E. M. Gill, of Medfield, Mass., wrote: "Quite a little has been said lately of the new rose, 'Lady Gay.' I have one, three years old, planted in a border. It's on a trellis eight feet long and seven feet wide and completely covers it. It made sixteen stout canes ten to fourteen feet long, besides numerous side shoots from three to four feet long."

The following comments are from English horticultural papers:

"A large crowd collected around the new rose, 'Lady Gay,' which was in Wm. Paul's group. . . . There is not the slightest doubt that in the near future this will be one of England's most cherished flowers."—Daily Chronicle.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

The following varieties are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc. They grow 10 to 12 feet high, and are entirely hardy. They bloom the second year and most of them but once in the season, but they are then loaded with splendid roses, and are among the most beautiful of all flowers. The varieties described below are the best, and succeed well in all sections of the country. Price, 10c each; three for 28c, postpaid.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the best climbing roses.

Dorothy Perkins—The new hardy climbing Rose. It is justly called the "Pink" Crimson Rambler, and is a beautiful companion to this well-known favorite. This lovely Rose is the latest addition to our splendid list of Hardy Climbing Roses. We really can say no more in its praise when we state that it is just like the well-known Crimson Rambler, except in color, which is a most beautiful shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. Even when the flowers commence to fade the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose.

The flowers are of large size for this class of rose, usually about one and one-half inches across; are

"20th Century Collection.

Clio—A really grand rose. On the order of Baroness Rothschild. Recommended by expert growers as the finest rose of this type. Strong, vigorous grower, handsome foliage. Flowers are deep color, shaded in the center with rosy pink, large, of fine globular form, freely produced. Awarded two first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Marchioness of Lorne—This beautiful rose produces flowers of exceedingly rich, fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in the center with vivid carmine; they are large, very sweet, full and finely cupped shaped petals large and buds long and handsome. It is especially remarkable for its truly perpetual habit, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford—Deep rosy pink; outer petals pale blush; base of petals white, large and of perfect form. Received gold medal of the National Rose Society.

Margaret Dickson—This magnificent new white Hy-

"It wins in W. Paul & Son's exhibit that I discovered the finest pillar rose in the show—I might almost say the most charming flower in it, viz., 'Lady Gay.' . . . Yes, this must be pronounced the chief *oeuvre* of the exhibition."—Report of the Temple Flower Show.—*The Guardian*.

"Quite one of the best things among climbing roses."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

"A perpetual source of wonder. . . . Yielding huge trusses of pink flowers."—*The Standard*.

Price, 12c each; three for 30c; postpaid.

Hiawatha—Flower of a striking ruby-crimson with white centers. The blossoms are single, but are so freely produced as to completely cover the plants and render them most beautiful and attractive objects. Single roses of this sort are not so well known or so generally planted in this country as they deserve to be. They are more graceful and artistic for garden decoration than the double sorts.

What the English "Garden" says about Hiawatha: "Rose Hiawatha." I cannot recall any rose that made such an instant impression as did this brilliant rambler at the great Temple Show this year. If one could imagine a pillar plant of the glowing Verben, Crimson King, with 12-inch to 15-inch trails of blossoms, some fifty pips to a trail, and each one having a large white eye, the whole flower about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, a faint idea might be gained of this single rambler rose." Price, 12c each.

Minnehaha (awarded a silver medal)—A charming double, satiny-pink flowering rambler, which is quite distinct from the various shades of pink; a most attractive rose. Flowers borne in large clusters; foliage very glossy and healthy. Price, 12c each.

One each of these three new climbers for 30c, postpaid.

borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and are very double; the petals are very pretty rolled back and crinkled; the buds are remarkably pretty, being pointed in shape and of just the right size for the button-hole.

Hardiness: In this important point nothing more could be desired. Unusually severe winters have failed to injure the plants in the least, although during one of them the temperature went as low as twenty degrees below zero and there was not the usual snowfall to protect them.

In vigor the Dorothy Perkins is all that can be desired, making in a single season strong, lusty shoots, often of ten to twelve feet in height.

In habit of growth it is decidedly upright, having exactly the habit of the now well-known Crimson Rambler. It is therefore especially adapted for planting as a companion rose to Crimson Rambler.

Fragrance: The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of this class. The foliage is of deep green, of thick, leathery texture, and remains on the plant in perfect condition till well on into the winter, making it almost an evergreen variety.

Queen of the Prairies—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe, large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters, one of the finest

brid Perpetual Rose was raised and sent out by Messrs. Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Belfast, Ireland. It is unquestionably the greatest acquisition made in roses for the past ten years. Some idea of its beauty and worth can be formed from the fact that wherever it has been exhibited in Great Britain it has carried off the first honors, receiving in one year the gold medal of the National Rose Society of New England and six first-class certificates. No other rose has ever received so many certificates of merit in a single year. We have no hesitancy in saying it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual for planting in the garden. The color is white, with pale flesh center, petals very large, shell-shaped, and of immense substance. The flowers are of magnificent form, produced singly on long, stiff stems, and very double, and have the true magnolia fragrance. The habit of growth is vigorous, with large, luxuriant foliage.

Four magnificent hardy roses for 40c, postpaid.

The Northland Home Collection.

Sixteen Handsome Hardy Roses For \$1.50 Postpaid.

ONE STRIPED

THREE WHITE

SIX RED

SIX PINK

This collection is made up from the hardiest varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual class. It is selected especially for Northern localities where the winters are

Alfred Columb, carmine-crimson.

Anne de Diesbach, shell pink.

Caprice, striped pink and white.

Coquette des Alpes, bluish white.

Coquette des Blanches, creamy white.

Francois Levet, cherry-red.

Gen. Jacqueminot, crimson-scarlet.

John Hopper, rose pink.

very severe. The assortment comprises none but exceptionally desirable varieties and will give unbounded pleasure to all purchasers.

Madame Gabriel Luizet, coral rose.

Madame Plantier, pure white.

Magna Charta, rose pink.

Mrs. John Laing, pink.

Oakmont, deep pink.

Paul Neyron, pink.

Prince Camillo de Rohan, maroon.

Ulrich Brunner, cherry red.

Althea (Rose of Sharon.)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs of the easiest cultivation. They produce a profusion of pretty rose-like flowers during August and September, when other flowers are scarce. The diversity of color of the different sorts makes it possible to use them in considerable quantities even in grounds of

small extent. They make very pretty flowering beds. Double Red, Double Purple, Double White. Price 12c each; the three (one of each) for 30c. postpaid.

Shrub orders must reach us not later than April 15, as the plants will commence growing soon after that date and they could not be successfully banded.

Bedding and House Plants.

Can be supplied up to about June 1st.

Heliotropes.

Well-known and popular plants, highly prized for the delightful fragrance of their flowers. It is admirably adapted for bedding in the summer, or for pot culture, as they will bloom freely throughout the year, if given plenty of heat. They require a sunny shade. Very desirable for house culture, a single plant filling a whole room with perfume.

Mad. Bruant—Unquestionably one of the finest varieties we have ever seen. Plant of dwarf habit, though a strong and vigorous grower. It produces the largest truss of flowers of any variety we have ever grown.

The flowers are large, purple with a large white eye. The plants will flower freely during the summer, and then can be removed to the house for winter blooming.

10 cents each.

Snow Wreath—The nearest approach to pure white yet attained. Foliage very large, truss large; color white, slightly tinted with blue. A very pretty and sweet scented variety. A splendid bedding sort and should be in every collection.

Price, 10 cents.

Abutilons.

Chinese Bell Flower or Flowering Maple.

Rapid growing plants of easy culture. Flowers pendulous, bell-shaped and produced in great abundance. If taken up carefully before frost, they make good winter flowering plants.

Arthur Beisham—Large red flowers with veins of darker coloring; flower stems of good length. Tall, erect grower and profuse bloomer. Green foliage.

Golden Bells—Appropriately named, as a well-grown plant has the appearance of being hung with an abundance of glittering golden yellow bells. Very large and fine form. The best yellow Abutilon ever introduced.

Infanta Eulalie—We recommend the Infanta Eulalie Abutilon as one of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants for house and window culture ever offered. It

may be set out in summer and taken indoors in winter, grows low and compact and bears large cup-shaped, satiny-pink flowers the whole year, summer and winter, as long as kept in growing condition.

Snowstorm—Pure white, bell-shaped flowers, blooming without intermission, either outdoors or grown in pot. Splendid whiter bloomer and best white on the market.

Souvenir de Bonn—The most attractive of all the Abutilons, having deep green maple-shaped leaves, distinctly bordered creamy white. Very free flowering, with bright orange flowers, veined crimson. A very distinct variety; makes a fine decorative plant.

Price of Abutilons, 12c each; three for 30c; one each of the five Abutilons for 50c.

Asparagus Plumosa.

(Climbing Lace Fern.)

A finer and more delicate plant than the Sprengerii but hardy and easily grown; very satisfactory for window and house culture; an extremely graceful window climber, bright green feathery foliage, as fine as the finest silk or lace. The fronds retain their

freshness for weeks when cut, and are greatly admired for floral decorations. An exceedingly beautiful plant for house and conservatory, and will thrive nicely in the temperature of an ordinary living room. Entirely unequalled for the grace and beauty of its lovely, spraylike fronds. Each, 12c.

Asparagus Sprengerii.

Emerald Feather Asparagus.

This is undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most valuable evergreen trailing plants for the house and conservatory ever introduced. It is especially valuable for pots, vases, baskets, etc., covering all with its beautiful sprays of lovely green feathery foliage, which can be cut freely and are very useful for bouquets, wreaths, and all kinds of floral decoration. It makes a charming ornamental plant for the window or

conservatory in winter, and is equally valuable for vases, baskets, porch-boxes in summer. It is a strong, vigorous plant, very easily grown, requires but little care and keeps on growing, fresh and green, year after year. Each, 12c.

One plant each of the two kinds of Asparagus for 20 cents, postpaid.

Choice Flowering Begonias.

Flowering Begonias constitute one of the most interesting classes of plants for house culture and winter blooming. The great beauty and variety of their foliage, brilliant colors and free blooming qualities, all combine to make them one of the most popular and desirable classes of plants. They are of the easiest culture, and any rich soil, if given plenty of water, will insure success. As pot plants for the window and conservatory, both for winter and summer blooming, they have few equals. While they do well in any good rich soil, they will give best results if planted in a light soil with plenty of leaf mould, and during winter should have a warm, sunny window. Our list of varieties will be found to contain the best sorts grown.

Alba picta—Flowers white. Leaves a glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white. Foliage small and pointed. A dwarf compact grower. Fine for bedding.

Argentea Guttata—A very handsome variety, foliage oblong in form, purplish bronze in color, handsomely marked with silvery gray spots and dashes. The flowers are borne in large clusters and of pure, waxy whiteness. It is an excellent plant for winter blooming, being of the easiest possible culture, and

always attracts attention. The best of the shrubby spotted-leaved class.

Folioosa—One of the most graceful of all Begonias. Foliage small; in fact, the sunniest-leaved of any Begonia. Bright pink flowers.

President Carnot—A grand French variety, of remarkably strong, robust, upright habit. Foliage very large; upper side deep bronzy green, with very delicate silvery spots; under side purplish red. Flowers produced in large pendant panicles; color beautiful light coral red. Remarkably pretty and a very desirable decorative plant.

Sandersonii (Coral Begonia)—Flowers bright scarlet. A profuse bloomer almost always in bloom, summer and winter. Excellent for vases, window boxes, etc.

Thurstonii—A beautiful, stately plant with remarkably handsome glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich, purplish red; the veins are very prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar, glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers beautiful shell pink. This is one of the best flowering Begonias on our list.

Price of Begonias, 12c each; three for 30c.

Rex or Painted Leaf Begonias.

This is a type of large leaved Begonias, and are the most ornamental of the species. They are grown exclusively for the rich and varied markings and remarkable beauty of their foliage, some of which are truly marvelous.

In no other class of plants are the rich metallic shades of various colors found so satisfactorily blended as in the Rex Begonias, while the form and size of the leaves are of the greatest variety. Some varieties show bright green, pure silver, bronze and velvety green, while others have a distinct band or zone of bright, rosy plum color, and others a zone of light, dull red.

Rex Begonias culture is simple. The soil should be a mixture of loam, woods earth, sharp sand and well-

rotted cow manure; it must be light and porous. They dislike bright sunshine and a dry atmosphere; hence are most satisfactory when grown in a moist—though not wet—rather shady situation during the hot summer months.

They are much used for pot culture and window boxes. We know of no other plant that offers more pleasure and satisfaction when grown under favorable conditions.

Our stock of Rex consists of a number of the most beautiful varieties in cultivation, including some of the choicest new sorts. When we receive an order for two or more Rex, we always send the most distinct varieties.

Price 15c each; three for 40c.

Splendid Free-Blooming Fuchsias.

Easily Grown and Sure to Bloom.

For ease of culture, varied colors, profusion of bloom and adaptability to all locations, we strongly recommend Fuchsias, the best varieties of which are offered in the following list. They are suitable alike for winter blooming or for growing outdoors, either in beds or in pots, boxes or vases, as the case may be.

A collection of flowering plants is not complete without Fuchsias, and the extremely low price at which splendid sorts are offered permits of a choice collection of different varieties at a small cost.

Black Prince—This is, without question, the very finest single Fuchsia grown for the amateur to cultivate. It makes a shapely bush, is robust in growth, free from disease and insects, and is probably the freest in blooming. Blossoms of a beautiful waxy carmine or pink color. Certainly a plant of easy culture.

Gigantea—Tube and sepals carmine; corolla a beautiful shade of light magenta; extra large single flowers produced very freely.

Gloire Des Marches—Undoubtedly the finest double white Fuchsia ever sent out; makes a neat compact

plant, branches freely and is covered nearly all the time with exquisite double flowers of largest size and of pure snowy whiteness; an extra fine variety, valuable for all purposes.

Little Beauty—A perfect gem; marvelously free flowering. Single flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; bright red tube and sepals; corolla rich purple.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—One of the most perfect double white Fuchsias yet introduced. Tube and sepals bright reddish crimson, contrasting with the large, pure white corolla to great advantage. A very free bloomer.

Phenomenal—The largest double Fuchsia we have yet seen. The tube and sepals are bright coral-red, beautifully formed. The corolla, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, is of the very richest violet shade. The habit is remarkably free, and it blooms more freely than any other large variety.

Speciosa—A genuine everbloomer. Elegantly shaped and of good substance. Orange scarlet corolla and white sepals; Calyx rose-carmine. One of the best in cultivation. Price, 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

Solanum.

(Jerusalem Cherry.)

This old favorite of our grandmothers has been pushed from the front by the thousands of new plants advertised every year. The Jerusalem Cherry is a shrubby plant of dwarf growth and very easy culture. It may be planted out in the garden during summer, where it will bloom continuously with small

white flowers with yellow center and form small cherries, which will turn bright scarlet red in autumn and remain on the plant all winter, if kept in the house. It may be kept in a cool window where it only gets a little of the morning sun.

Price, 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

Carnations.

The popularity of the Carnation is on the increase very rapidly. Next to Roses the Carnation is much sought after. The flower buyers have evidently learned to appreciate the many charms which the Carnation possesses. We offer a choice selection of the very best varieties. Price, each, 10c; three for 30c.

Boston Market—A remarkably free flowering white variety. By commercial growers in many sections it is being grown to the exclusion of all other white varieties. Can be depended upon for good-sized, nicely-shaped bloom in profusion. Stem, form and habit of growth, excellent. Color, ivory-white.

It does not burst the calyx at any season. It is an ideal grower, very healthy and of vigorous constitution.

G. H. Crane—Without a doubt the best scarlet grown. It was tested by the originator for four years before being introduced to the public. Nothing will equal it for large flowers of quality and quantity. Color, a dazzling scarlet. Growth strong, hardy, broad foliage and makes a well formed plant; fine large flowers on strong, stiff stems.

Harlowarden—The largest and best of its color, a bright dazzling crimson. Flowers often measure three inches in diameter, and are well supported on long, stiff stems. A wonderfully free bloomer, always full of buds.

Lady Bountiful—Pure white, 3½ inches across, and stems 2½ inches high, rich clove fragrance, marvelously free bloomer, plants being in bloom the whole season.

Mrs. E. A. Nelson—Pure, glistening pink. An early and continuous bloomer, reaching three to four inches in diameter when grown for specimen flowers. This has proven to be one of the most satisfactory and profitable Carnations introduced in years.

Mrs. Thomas Lawson—No plant, of whatever kind, has ever received so much description and free advertising by the newspapers of the whole country as this sensational Carnation, which is said to have been sold for thirty thousand dollars. The size is enormous, stems stiff. It is free in growth, very free in bloom. Of strong, healthy constitution, and of a true pink color. Altogether a Twentieth Century Carnation.

Queen Louise—After a long and severe test, this variety is considered the best pure white Carnation ever introduced. Growing side by side with nearly all the white varieties, it surpasses them in many particulars. It is a great summer bloomer, producing large flowers freely the entire season. It is a strong grower, healthy, with a fine calyx, which does not burst, and very fragrant.

Price of Carnations, 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

Hardy Garden Carnations or Scotch Pinks.

These beautiful Pinks are particularly valuable for beds, borders and edging in gardens, lawns, parks and cemeteries. They are entirely hardy, need no protection and bloom regularly every season without attention. They are very fragrant, giving out a rich, spicy fragrance that is particularly attractive

and quite unlike anything else in the flower world. A single plant will grow from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter.

Cannot be supplied in separate colors, but our stock contains all shades from pure white to light red.

Price, 10c each; three for 25c, postpaid.

Choice Coleus.

These are beautiful foliage plants introduced from Asia and Africa in about 1826. They are highly prized for bedding on account of their strikingly brilliant and beautiful foliage. They are also excellent and attractive plants for the window garden and conservatory. Should be given a fairly warm location to have them thrive their best. For outdoor bedding set about a foot apart.

Fire Brand—Maroon, flamed and shaded with brilliant fiery red; a splendid sort for both pot culture and bedding.

Golden Bedder—Golden yellow with center rib of pen-

green; when planted with the dark colored sorts makes a very fine effect.

Queen of the West—Leaf large and slightly serrated, band of bright oxide green with margin of bright yellow and center wedge of creamy white, the whole leaf being covered with blotches and spots of bright carmine and deep maroon.

Verschaffeltii—Rich, velvety crimson. Largely used for bedding purposes. If planted with Golden Bedder, makes a striking contrast.

Price, 12c each; one each of the four for 40c, postpaid.

Select Chinese Hibiscus.

These are summer flowering Shrubs that were originally introduced from Asia and China. The different varieties all produce very showy flowers; indeed there are few if any plants more strikingly beautiful and attractive than the Hibiscus, with their bright, glossy green foliage and magnificent flaming flowers. Give plenty of water when growing, and syringe frequently.

Double Crimson—This grand variety has immense flowers of the richest crimson. Combined with glossy foliage render it the best of all.

Peachblow—An improvement over other Hibiscus in

size of flower, freedom of bloom and strong growing qualities. Flowers double, of a rich shade of clear pink, with small, deep crimson center; an entirely new and most beautiful shading; 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms freely even on small plants. Good as house plant or planted out in garden. See illustration.

Verzicolor—A variety combining in its flowers all colors of the whole family, being handsomely striped crimson, buff, rose and white.

Price of Hibiscus, 12c each; the three for 30c.

Chrysanthemums.

The rapidly increasing number of Chrysanthemum exhibitions held throughout the country each successive season shows the hold this popular Autumn flower has upon the affections of the flower-loving public. Of the easiest growth, they quickly make large bushes, either in open ground or in pots, and the magnificent flowers which they give until severe frost, makes them ideal plants for yard, garden or pot culture. The season of bloom and size of flowers can be regulated by pinching off the buds as they appear. Partial shade, fairly good soil and moderate watering will bring successful results. We offer the best kinds now known. At the low prices for which we offer them, every one should have Chrysanthemums. They are the people's flower.

Price, each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

Black Hawk—The largest and most beautiful dark crimson-scarlet yet introduced. Looks like crimson velvet; the very shade so much desired in Chrysanthemums. Flowers are of immense size on fine stiff stems. Sure to please. Said to be President Roosevelt's favorite variety.

Col. D. Appleton—After thorough tests this new Chrysanthemum has proved to be one of the finest yellows ever sent out. It is an ideal exhibition variety, with flowers of immense size, measuring 22 inches in circumference and of great depth. Flower is a magnificent Japanese incurved with lower petals reflexed, and not showing any center. Besides its immense size and beautiful shade of clear yellow, another point in its favor is its almost faultless stem and foliage, growing fully up to the dower.

Dr. Enguehard—Japanese Incurved. One of the best introductions of recent years; has been awarded highest honors wherever exhibited. Color, a true pink, without the least trace of purple. Stem and foliage perfect. Equally valuable for exhibition or commercial purposes. Perfectly double. Every flower is perfect; mid-season variety.

George W. Childs—The flowers are of massive size, reflexed, with broad, stiff petals; color deep, rich, velvety crimson, with no shade of brown or chestnut. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems. The foliage resembles Cullingfordii, but it is much heavier and darker. The leaves grow up close to the flowers, which gives the plant an elegant appearance.

Glory of the Pacific—This fine variety will rank as the very best of early pink sorts. It is of magnificent size and depth, with broad petals, which finally reflex, showing the clear pink color to excellent advantage. The plant is of dwarf, compact growth and comes into bloom very early in the fall. The flowers are of great size and a clear pink color.

Golden Wedding—The grandest golden yellow Chrys-

anthemum ever offered. In color it is a deep, bright golden or shining texture, is very large in size, the petals are both long and broad and channelled lengthwise. A perfect Japanese incurved of most beautiful form, free in growth.

Ivory—One of the most popular white varieties in cultivation. Of dwarf habit, producing fine, large, pure ivory white flowers on stiff, upright stems. Largely grown for supplying the early market, and equally valuable for outdoor planting. A grand Chrysanthemum that should be in every collection.

Maud Dean—An immense pink variety; finely incurved; petals broad, shell-shaped. One of the largest flowers exhibited in the fall shows. Almost a pure shell pink.

THE BIG FOUR OF FOR 40 CENTS
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Postpaid.

Glory of the Pacific, best pink.

Black Hawk, the best red.

Major Bonapart, the best yellow.

Polly Rose, the best white.

Major Bonapart—Color soft, clear yellow, very full globular-shaped flower, six to seven inches across, crowded with fine incurved petals. In perfect form and finish, like Ivory at its best. Habit dwarf; keeping qualities excellent. Foliage well up to the flower, stiff stem. This is an ideal Chrysanthemum.

Mrs. Henry Robinson—In the entire Chrysanthemum family there is no grander white variety; it is of the most popular style—immense incurving, broad-channelled petals of great substance and the purest white. From a flat incurved form it gradually changes into a perfect ball of snow; foliage handsome. We do not think it possesses a single fault. Winner of twenty-six first prizes.

Mrs. Jerome Jones—Large creamy-white Incurved Japanese, sometimes showing a tinge of pink; high, round flower. One of the best Chrysanthemum flowers up to date. Indispensable for exhibition. Grand stem and foliage.

Timothy Eaton—No Chrysanthemum ever introduced has carried off so many prizes and attracted as much attention as Timothy Eaton. It was a winner of every cup and prize for which it was entered last season. It is certainly the largest of the Japanese Incurved type. The flowers are purest white, of true globular form; exceedingly robust in habit of growth, carrying its immense flowers on stiff, upright stems. Has created a greater sensation among the florists than any introduction in years.

Price of Chrysanthemums, 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

Geraniums.

The Improvement in the Geranium, both in the size of the individual flower and the truss, is wonderful when compared with the flower of a dozen years ago. Many of the single flowers are larger than a silver dollar, and the trusses are immense balls of living color; while in color we find from the purest white to delicate rose, brilliant scarlet, richest crimson, and many other shades.

Price, 12c each; three for 30c; postpaid.

Beaute Poitevine—Best salmon colored Geranium for bedding purposes; most profuse bloomer of all Geraniums. Largest size trusses, borne on long stalks; florets very large, double and of a beautiful, brilliant salmon. Always in great demand during Spring; brings a higher price than any of the others. No one can afford to be without it.

Countess of Harcourt—Pure snow white. A grand

bedder. Florets large, double and beautifully formed. Extremely free in bloom, forming a bank of white.

Clyde—A sport from Mrs. E. G. Hill, in every respect like its parent, except color, which is pure scarlet, of soft, even shade. Immense single flower 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Trusses 14 to 16 inches in circumference and a grand bedder, and also a fine pot plant.

E. H. Trego—Double. We consider this the best double scarlet Geranium yet introduced and can truly say it is the largest flower and the brightest Geranium we have yet seen, and it cannot be excelled for bedding purposes. The color is a deep scarlet of exquisite shade; the florets are regular in form, more than semi-double and about 2½ inches in diameter. Trusses enormously large, on long stems. Foliage and habit are all that can be desired.

Geraniums--Continued.

Jean Vaud—An entirely new variety, which is becoming a great favorite as a bedding and pot plant. The flowers are simply immense in size, borne on long, strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. The color is a clear rosy pink with distinct white eye, flowers semi-double. The plant is a vigorous compact grower with broad deep green leaves.

L'Aube—Enormous sized trusses, large round single florets, pure snow-white, retaining its purity the entire season; in freedom of bloom, splendid habit and growth of plant, this variety resembles the excellent double white variety La Favorite; we believe this to be the very best single white up to date.

Madame Brant—Flowers of large size with finely-veined centre and outer border of distinct contrasting colors. The ground color is white, elegantly penciled with deep rose, florets edged and variegated with crimson lake; both flowers and trusses are very large and striking, makes very handsome plants and is a constant and abundant bloomer. "Madame Brant" is one of the grandest and most beautiful Geraniums ever introduced; a whole bed of it is none too much.

Mad. Jaulin—Semi-double, immense florets, form trusses of the very largest size; centre tender pink with wide pure white border, one of the most beautiful varieties ever seen, extra fine for bedding and also for house culture.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—For those unacquainted with the variety we would say it is a most distinct and pleasant.

ing shade of salmon, with light shading to the centre. The finest single salmon-flowered Geranium to date. One of the freest bloomers, continually covered with flowers.

S. A. Nutt—The best double Crimson bedding Geranium. This, the finest of dark crimson geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding variety, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming qualities and sun proof constitution combined give it the prominence as a bedding It has attained. As a pot plant it cannot be excelled, as it does not make the long, straggly growth so many other geraniums do in the winter.

Rose-Scented Geranium—A favorite old plant quite indispensable for widow gardens. Grown for the delightful fragrance of its foliage and most useful in making up bouquets.

Price, 12c each; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

Ivy-Leaved Geranium—Galileo. Should be planted even more than at present for there is nothing more desirable for baskets, vases, or for any purpose where a trailing or climbing plant may be used. Rich, deep pink; large flowers of good substance, and not only flowers in Summer but makes a beautiful plant for the window in Winter.

12c each; 3 for 30c.

Any of the above Geraniums, 12c each; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

Lantanas or Shrubby Verbenes.

For bedding and baskets, these plants are very popular. Few bedding plants bloom more continuously or afford a greater variety of colors. Grown in pots or tubs, they make splendid specimens for the porch or lawn.

Alba Perfecta—Pure snow white. Compact habit.

New Weeping Lantana, Delicatissima.

Our illustration gives some idea of the charming New Weeping Lantana when planted in baskets, vases or pots for which it is particularly recommended; but it is, if possible, more beautiful still when bedded out. The plant is a neat, handsome grower, producing a great abundance of leafy vines, which cover the ground with their pretty foliage and bear such an immense profusion of lovely, clear pink flowers, that

Comtesse de Biencourt—Flowers bright rose and yellow, center sulphur.

La Pleurie d'Or (Golden Rain)—Small, pure yellow flowers, very dwarf and bushy, very abundant bloomer.

Michael Schmidt—Flowers fresh and sparkling, of a brilliant yellow, passing into a purple vermillion.

the whole bed seems a sheet of rosy bloom from early Summer till late Fall. Scarcely anything on our grounds attracts more attention than a bed of this charming Lantana. The flowers are borne in elegant clusters, and hundreds and thousands of them are in bloom all the time.

Price of Lantana, 10c each; one each of the five for 45c.

Double Petunias.

Plants of the easiest culture, producing flowers in profusion. Excellent for bedding and pot culture. They are among the most desirable plants. Our col-

lection embraces a number of beautiful colors.

Crimson, Pink, Maroon, White, Variegated, 12c each, 3 for 30c; 1 each of the 5 colors for 50c.

Salvia Splendens.

(Scarlet Sage.)

Salivas will grow and bloom profusely in all sections without fail and will make a greater display than any other flower for the money invested. Salvia Splendens blooms early and very freely.

It is one of the finest bedding plants, being com-

pletely covered all summer and fall with long spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers, remaining in bloom until cut down by frost.

Price, 10c each; three for 25c.

Violets.

Of all the delightful perfumes, that of the Violet is the most delicate and pleasing. Violets are now one of our most fashionable flowers, and deservedly so. They delight in a moist, shady location, and with proper care will bloom profusely during Spring and also during Autumn. If wanted for Winter blooming, they should be lifted in Autumn and grown in a frame or in pots in a cool room, as they will not stand much fire heat. They are generally considered hardy, although in the Northern States a covering of leaves, etc., is very beneficial. No collection is complete without a few Violets. We offer only a few of the choicest varieties.

California—The largest of all Violets. This is the largest and most productive Violet in cultivation. For richness, purity of color and fragrance of flower it is unequalled. It is a single flower, and it has

that sweet simplicity peculiar to the Violet. The color is pure, rich violet-blue, that does not fade. Extremely free-flowering, a single plant producing hundreds of flowers throughout the season.

Double Blue Violet—Lady Hume Campbell—Certainly the most valuable double Violet in cultivation. Of strong, healthy growth and a remarkably free bloomer. Color, dark purple. So persistent is its blooming that young plants in 2-inch pots last Spring were literally covered with flowers.

Swanley White—This valuable variety is a sport from Maria Louise. It blooms as freely and is in every way equal to its parent. The flowers are large, double and pure white. One of the desirable varieties, owing to its color.

Price of Violets, 10c each; one each of the three kinds for 25c.

New Creations in Dahlias.

While it is true that fine Dahlias can be grown from seed and they give great pleasure owing to the uncertainty as to what they will bring forth, and, of course, all new varieties are raised from seed, yet, there is no dependence on the color or form, and the finest named varieties are selected from seedlings. In many cases one out of ten thousand, and in some cases millions are grown without producing one worthy of perpetuating. I have, therefore, decided to offer my customers a very select list of the choicest named varieties in the best classes. Those who have never grown the choicest Dahlias cannot realize their stately grace and exquisite beauty. There is a brilliancy of color; a live lustre in Dahlias that is seldom found in any other flower. A brilliancy of color that cannot be reproduced, but must be seen to be appreciated.

GUARANTEE: I guarantee every Dahlia root sent out by me to be absolutely true to name and just as represented; to reach customers in good condition, and will replace free of charge, any proving to the contrary.

JACK ROSE (Decorative)

This new Dahlia is acknowledged the greatest of its type. The flowers are large to very large, of beautiful round form, often measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter, outer petals reflexing and always perfectly full to the center.

The color is a rich glowing crimson, the shade of the "Jack" Rose bud; that brilliantly rich color that is seldom seen, and which appeals strongly to everyone. A color that is scarcely to be described, nor pigments reproduce, but must be seen to be appreciated.

The plant is of medium height, short, stocky, branching habit, producing the flowers on long erect stems. It is an extremely early bloomer, and blooms continuously until killed down by frost.

Unlike so many of the older varieties, it does not exhaust itself, but the flowers are perfectly full to the center until the last. It makes strong roots that are easily kept, while the blooms last on the plant a long time, never developing the open center, and last longer when cut than any other Dahlia. Strong roots, by mail postpaid, 50 cents each.



JACK ROSE

ETHEL SCHMIDT (Fancy) A new fancy or variegated Dahlia, of full round form, most exquisitely marked, and an early and extremely profuse and continuous bloomer. The flowers are pure white, lightly flushed shell pink; spotted and penciled crimson. Unlike most Dahlias of this class, it is a strong vigorous grower and outbloomers even the grand old favorite pink—A. D. Livoni.

The flowers vary sometimes on the same plant, some being spotted and penciled more heavily than others—always variegated. It is the finest fancy Dahlia in existence and should be in every collection. Price, strong roots, by mail postpaid, 40 cents each.



VIRGINIA MAULE

VIRGINIA MAULE (Decorative) A magnificent new Dahlia that is as exquisitely delicate as Jack Rose is rich and striking. The flowers are very large and borne on erect stems, and of an exquisitely delicate shell pink. Its exquisite form is shown in the illustration.

The plant is a very strong vigorous grower, an early and continuous bloomer. Price, strong field grown roots, by mail postpaid, 40 cents each.

PRINCESS VICTORIA (Show) A new Dahlia and the only pure canary yellow show Dahlia without shade or blemish from bud to old age. It is an extremely early and profuse bloomer, of full round form, and absolutely full to the center. The flowers are borne on long stems, and the plants are a continual mass of color. Stock is very limited, strong roots, by mail postpaid, \$1.25.

BIG CHIEF (New Peony-flowered or Art Dahlia) Brilliant Cherry-red, margined rich velvety maroon. A strong vigorous grower, producing its immense semi-double flowers 6 to 7 inches across, in the greatest profusion, on long graceful stems. Price, strong roots, by mail postpaid, 40 cents each.

SENSATION (Peony-flowered) A new double Century Dahlia that attracts the greatest attention wherever seen. Color vivid vermillion scarlet, heavily tipped snow white. Its great value can be readily seen from the accompanying illustration. The graceful elegance of the single and the lasting quality of the double. An early and extremely profuse bloomer, making a distinctly unique and striking appearance, and a favorite for cutting. Price, strong roots, 75 cents each.



SENSATION

SPECIAL OFFER:—In order to introduce these 6 exquisite new Dahlias, that their great merits may be universally known, I offer one strong root of each, under my complete guarantee, for only \$2.00, value \$3.70.

Select Cactus Dahlias.

A new type of rarest beauty as shown by the accompanying illustration, which shows their light airy grace far better than words can describe.

AEGIR—Rich glowing red, of fantastic form; twisted and in-curved petals. Price 15 cents each.

KRIEMHILDE—A beautiful variety with broader petals than the others in this collection. Color, deep pink tinting to white toward the center. Price 15 cents each.

MRS. H. J. JONES—Rich vermillion scarlet, heavily tipped snow white. Splendid cactus form, that has only to be seen to be appreciated. Price 25 cents each.

PERLEHILDE—Very fine, an exquisitely delicate tint of shell pink. Price 25 cents each.

PRINCE OF YELLOWS — The best pure canary yellow cactus Dahlia. Very fine, profuse bloomer. Price 25 cents each.

REV. D. R. WILLIAMSON—Bright glowing crimson, shaded rich velvety maroon. Price 25 cents each.



CACTUS

Any of above, strong roots, by mail postpaid on receipt of price. One each of above superb new Dahlias by mail postpaid, \$1.00.

—o—

Select Decorative Dahlias.

These are a large flowering, about half way, in form, between the Cactus and Show Dahlias, and give the greatest satisfaction owing to their strong sturdy habits, and free blooming qualities.

C. W. BURTON—Immense size, pure canary yellow.

LYNDHURST—Large vivid vermillion scarlet.

WM. AGNEW—The finest rich dazzling red.

SYLVIA—Shell pink, shaded to bright rose pink on the outer petals. Very fine.

NYMPHAEA—White, lightly suffused shell pink.

Prices, any of above, 15 cents each; set of 5, by mail postpaid, 60 cents.

Superb Show Dahlias.

These are of beautiful round form, large size; early, continuous and extremely profuse bloomers, with good stems.

A. D. LIVONI—Clear bright pink, with beautiful quilled petals.

ARABELLA—An exquisitely formed Dahlia. Primrose, edged rose.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Rich golden yellow, beautifully quilled.

RED HUSSAR—Rich glowing red.

WHITE SWAN—Large, finest form. Snow white.

Prices, any of the above, 15 cents each; set of 5 by mail postpaid, 60 cents.

—O—

New Giant Single Century Dahlias.

A new race of giant singles, as large as saucers; most exquisitely colored.

20TH CENTURY—Bright rosy crimson, tipped white, with a white disk around center. 10 cents each.

I also offer 8 distinct color shades of above type; White, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Yellow, Red, Garnet, Variegated and Purple.

Any of the above 15 cents each; set of 8 colors and 20th Century; 9 in all, by mail postpaid, \$1.00.

—O—

Mixed Dahlia Roots

		Each	Doz.
Cactus	Mixed,	.12	\$1.25
Decorative	"	.12	1.25
Show	"	.12	1.25
20th Century	"	.12	1.25
Double mixed, all classes,		.10	1.00
Single " " colors,		.10	1.00

In order to introduce these select, new and choice Dahlias, described herein, I make the following special offers under my complete guarantee:

Collection of 6 Cactus; 5 Show, and 5 Decorative; 16 of the finest Dahlias of their kind, for \$2.10, by mail postpaid. Including 6 new Dahlias; 22 in all, for \$3.75. Including the 9 new Giant Single Century Dahlias; 31 in all, \$4.50 by mail postpaid.

All Orders Must Be Addressed To

MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT,

Hudson,

Wisconsin.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

Plants of this class are perfectly hardy in the open ground; they die down to the ground, but only to the ground, in the winter; once planted they are a lasting pleasure. Failure with them is practically impossible. Orders should reach us by April 15th, though in some seasons we can continue to supply this stock up to May 1st.

Bleeding Heart, *Dicentra Spectabilis*—One of the finest plants known for borders, pots or for planting in

any sunny situation. If potted in November and left outside until it has formed new roots, and then brought into gentle heat, it will flower early in March. The beautiful rose-colored flowers are produced in great abundance and are heart-shaped. When planted in the open ground it flowers in April and May. Absolutely hardy. Strong roots. Each 15c; three for 40c, postpaid.

Phlox.

Among hardy herbaceous plants none are more gorgeous and more easily grown than these. They are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil, and producing magnificent spikes of showy and lasting flowers year after year with comparatively little care. The varieties we offer are among the finest in cultivation and comprise the best and most distinct colors. Height, one to two feet.

Price, dormant roots, by mail, postpaid, each 15c; six for 80c; dozen for \$1.50, postpaid. Orders must be received not later than May 1st.

August Rivoire—Flue bright red.

Coccinea—Glowing scarlet.

Coquette—White with crimson eye.

Cross of Honor—White with band of rosy lilac in center of each petal, forming a Maltese cross.

Eclaireur—Reddish carmine with darker eye.

Edgar Quinet—Rosy amaranth.

Isahey—Orange salmon, center purplish crimson.

Lothair—Soft carmine pink, rosy eye.

Madame Bezanson—A splendid deep crimson.

Pantheon—Flue deep salmon rose, very free flowering.

The Queen—Pure white.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs.

WEIGELIA

This is a family of strong, vigorous growing shrubs that can be used to the best advantage either for single lawn specimens or for massing with other varieties. We strongly recommend them.

Candida—handsome snow-white flowers, borne in great profusion during June and July. Handsome light green foliage.

Eva Rathke (New)—This is a very valuable and attractive new variety. The flowers are of a very deep,

rich crimson color and are produced with the utmost profusion.

Rosea—Large rose-colored flowers almost covering the whole plant.

Variegata (Variegated Leaved)—Deep green leaves with a broad, distinctly defined margin of white around each. Flowers not so conspicuous as on the other varieties, but of a beautiful clear blush.

Price of each variety Weigela 12c; the four for 40c, postpaid.

Hardy Climbing Vines.

Orders should reach us by April 15th at the latest.

Amplelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—A beautiful climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled

with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Each 12c; three for 30c; dozen for \$1.00, postpaid.

Hardy English Ivy.

This is a hardy evergreen climbing vine, with dark glossy leaves much used for covering walls of churches and for cemetery work; is a true evergreen; retains its bright green leaves all winter. Very useful for cov-

ering graves, especially where grass will not succeed well.

Each 12c; three for 30c, postpaid.

Cinnamon Vine.

A beautiful hardy Climbing Vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing great numbers of delicate white blossoms which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. We know of no vine that is more satisfactory, being perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere, and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. The vines quickly make long shoots twenty-five feet or more in length, and can be used

for all purposes where a beautiful climbing vine is needed. Ornamental climbers are nature's drapery, and few, if any, other plants can compare with the Cinnamon Vine, twining and climbing in its own native graceful beauty. It should be planted by everyone. Plant the bulbs about one inch deep in rich soil, and with the approach of winter cover lightly with straw and leaves to prevent freezing. Price, 3 bulbs for 15c; 6 for 25c, postpaid.

Wistaria.

The Wistaria is particularly valuable for training over buildings, second floor verandas and wherever tall-growing climbers are wanted; it is vigorous, rapid grower, entirely hardy. The flowers are borne in long pendulous clusters. One of the best climbing vines for verandas, balconies, etc.

deliciously scented and handsome. Each 12c; three for 30c.

Chinese White—Of similar habit to the purple variety, but with pure white flowers; a lovely climber. Each 16c; three for 45c, postpaid.

One plant each of Purple and White, 25c, postpaid.

Moon Vine.

A beautiful summer climber, grows fifteen to twenty feet high; makes a nice shade for porches or trellises and bears a profusion of large, trumpet-shaped, snow-white flowers, richly scented and very beautiful. The

flowers open with remarkable regularity every evening and close in the morning about 8 o'clock. The illustration gives a good idea of the general effect. 12c each; three for 30c.

Passion Flower.

A strong-growing, vigorous climber, making a fine covering for porches and verandas. Flowers two to three inches across, white with light purple corona. The roots usually survive the winter as far north

(*Passiflora incarnata*)

as Philadelphia, but in higher latitudes they should be dug up and placed in the cellar until Spring.

12c each, 3 for 30c.



AMERICAN WONDER LEMON
Also called PONDEROSA.

Lemon.

AMERICAN WONDER OR PONDEROSA.

Quite a novelty in the citrus family, originated at Hagerstown, Md., from the seed of an ordinary lemon. The original plant when quite small bore fruit of extremely large size, much to the amazement of its originator. Cuttings from this plant produced a large stock. Horticultural experts pronounce it a cross between the ordinary lemon and the grape-fruit or Pomelo, the hybridization being performed by a bee. This, in brief, is the history of the lemon. It inherited the large size of the Pomelo, and the acidity of the lemon. The plant is of rapid growth, with large dark green foliage, and often bears fruit weighing 3 to 5 pounds. Flowers are pure waxy-white and resemble orange blossoms, only larger and more compact and exceedingly sweet scented. An elegant plant for porch or lawn decoration. Very ornamental on account of its large, shiny, foliage and its wonderful immense fruit, which is produced very freely. It is of easy culture, flowering and fruiting in any good ordinary soil. The fruit is edible and may be used for all culinary purposes. No grafting or budding is necessary.

Price, 15 cents each.

Double Hollyhocks.

The most majestic of all hardy herbaceous plants, always attracting attention. Should be in every garden and dooryard, no matter how small. For planting in masses by itself, or as a background for lower growing plants, the Hollyhock cannot be dispensed with—an old-fashioned plant coming into general use again. We offer only the finest double varieties in white, pink, red and yellow. 12c each; three for 30c, postpaid.

Burbank's New Shasta Daisy.

The newest giant Daisies are among the very best production of Mr. Luther Burbank and surpass his earlier creations, bearing only a slight family resemblance to the common daisy. The new Shasta Daisies often measure four and five inches across and are borne on stems two to three feet long. They succeed anywhere and in hot and cold locations, blooming throughout the season in great profusion. 12c each; three for 30c.

Chinese Dwarf Otaheite Orange.

A grand pot plant of great beauty and novelty. It is a dwarf orange that grows, blooms and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. The fruit is about one-half the size of the ordinary orange, and is very sweet and juicy. The blooms are produced in the greatest abundance, are delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume. It blooms most freely during the winter, although it is very likely to bloom at all times of the year. With one or two plants you can raise an abundance of fragrant blossoms.

Price, 15c each; Lemon and One Orange for 25c, postpaid.



OTAHEITE ORANGE.

Japanese Iris.

(*Iris Kaempferi*.)

These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are destined to become more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of these flowers measure from ten to twelve inches in diameter, and rival the Orchids in their rich colorings and markings.

12c each; three for 30c.

Lily of the Valley.

The exquisite white flowers and pale green foliage render this one of the most admired of plants. Succeeds in open ground in almost any situation, but prefers shade with plenty of moisture; once planted and established the crowns increase each year. The larger ones flower each season without any attention. Strong flowering crowns. 6c each; three for 15c.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Abutilon—(Bell Flower.)—Perennial. Sow in shallow boxes in a temperature of 60 degrees. Transplant into similar boxes or into small pots when the seedlings are fit to handle. Plant out in May, or for later flowers sow in the open ground in May. For winter or spring flowering sow in August or September.

Abrus—(Crab's Eye Vine.)—Thrives best in sandy loam. Seed requires bottom heat to germinate well and strong heat to keep in a growing condition to flower well.

Acroclinium—Half Hardy Annual Everlasting.—Thrives best in a loamy soil and constitute very neat summer flowering annuals if sown out of doors in patches in June; they are also useful as winter decorative green-house plants if seed is sown in August in pots placed in a cold frame. The dower heads should be gathered when young to preserve them.

Ageratum—Hardy Annual—Start the seed under glass and transplant two feet apart.

Alyssum—Hardy Annual—Most effective if planted in masses one foot apart, as early in the spring as possible, in the open ground.

Ambrosia—Hardy Annual—One of the easiest plants to grow, seed may be sown early in the open ground.

Anchusa Capsensis—Hardy Perennial—if sown early, blooms the first season, growing freely in shady situations.

Antirrhinum—(Snapdragon.)—Tender Perennial. No better plant could be chosen for house cultivation than the snap dragon (Antirrhinum). It has dark foliage and bright, oddly shaped flowers. There are six or eight distinct colors. Set in four or five inch pots, one plant in each pot, in any good garden soil, mixed with a little well-rotted stable manure they can hardly fail to give satisfaction. Give them all the sunlight possible, and water once each week with a little liquid manure. They may be propagated by slips, by layering or from seed.

Arabis Alpina—Hardy Perennial. One of the easiest possible culture in any dry soil. Seed may be sown outside early in spring, or in pans or boxes when they can be transplanted to a shady border.

Aster—Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes, in the house, the last of April, or in open ground, in May; transplant to one foot apart, in deep rich soil.

Aquilegia—(Columbines.)—Hardy Perennial. They prefer a moist and sheltered situation, with exposure to the sun and require a good friable sandy loam and leaf soil, with good drainage. Sow seeds thinly, in pans or cold frame, when up and strong enough to remove, the seedlings may be planted out when they are in bloom, allowing every plant at least nine inches each way.

Balsam—(Lady Slipper.)—Tender Annual. The soil in which they are sown should be of the richest possible character; the plants should be set 15 inches apart securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water. In order to have the finest double Balsams, plants must be transplanted from the seedbed. If sown where plants are to bloom, they will be semi-double to a large extent.

Balsam Apple—(Momordica.)—Annual Climber. Well adapted for trellises, arbors, etc., in a warm situation outside, and in a rich, light soil. Plenty of water should be given during the growing period.

Bachelor's Button—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground in May or first of June; transplant to six inches apart.

Beans, Scarlet Runner—The Tender Annual Climber. Do not plant until settled warm weather and the ground is in good condition. They require same treatment as common garden beans. In planting, be careful to place the eye of the bean DOWN.

Begonia—(Tuberous Rooted Varieties.)—These magnificent varieties have become exceedingly popular and can be grown from seed. They germinate well and it only requires a little care to grow the plants. Sow seed in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil, and cover with glass. Take great care not to wash out the young plants in watering; they will give an abundance of bloom the first year. At the end of the season the plants may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers gathered and kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever. Tubers are offered for sale by some, but they are very expensive, and a single packet of seed, if properly handled, will furnish what would cost many dollars.

Begonia—(Filiform Rooted.)—From the seed sown in February or March, and with generous treatment, plants may be gathered within six months. Sow again in July or August for spring and early summer flowering. A temperature of about 65 degrees is necessary, well drained pots, and a good mixture of soil. Prick off the seedlings while quite small, and shift on as the pots become filled with roots. As begonia seed is slow and irregular in germinating, the sowing should be thin, so that seedlings can be lifted without disturbing the adjacent seed.

Bellis—(Double Daisy.)—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in May and transplant eight inches apart.

Bird of Paradise—(Pelicanum Gillesi.)—Ornamental Shrub. Seed being large and hard, should be soaked for a few hours in lukewarm water before planting in box in house. Give gentle bottom heat if possible. A mixture of loam and leaf mould suits it best. Cuttings are somewhat difficult to root, but will succeed if taken off the mother plant in a growing state and planted in sand, with a hand glass placed over them in heat.

Blue Daisy—(Agathaea Coelestis.)—Perennial. Aliked to Cineraria and requiring the same treatment. Young cuttings root freely in a gentle heat, at all times, and the plant may be had in flower all the year round.

Clematis—(Paniculata.)—Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size; thin out as it becomes necessary. Transplant into permanent position as soon as the seedlings are large enough, so that they can become established before cold weather, or sow in the early fall, carrying the plants over in cold frames, and transplant to permanent position in spring.

Calceolaria—Seeds of Greenhouse Plants, especially Calceolaria, require extra care in sowing, as the seeds are very fine and delicate. The pans must be well drained, say half filled with crocks, and on this a layer of rough thrush peat or turf, and fill up with a compost of the following proportions: Two-thirds light, rich loam, one-third peat, silver sand and thoroughly decayed cow manure, the whole thoroughly well mixed together. Make the surface as smooth as possible and sprinkle a little silver sand over it; water with a fine hose; after the pans have thoroughly drained, the seed must be very evenly and thoroughly sown—it will require no covering. After sowing place the pans under glass in close frame (it will require no artificial heat), keep shaded, as exposure for a short time to the sun's rays is often enough to scorch the delicate leaves and rootlets of the seedlings. Directly the plants are large enough to handle they must be pricked into other pans which have been prepared in the same manner as for seed sowing, and allowed to grow until they touch each other, then shifted into small pots, and replaced in the close frame; as soon as the roots fill these pots it will be necessary to repot in larger sizes. They will now do, if replaced in frames or put on shelves in the greenhouse near the glass; water regularly, repot and shade when required. If troubled with green fly, select a quiet evening and fumigate with tobacco paper. These remarks will apply also to cultivation of the Cineraria, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.

Calendula—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes early or in open ground in May or June; transplant to one foot apart.

Callopis or Coreopsis—Hardy Annual. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart.

Campanula—(Canterbury Bells.)—Hardy Biennial. Very attractive border plants; they succeed best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart.

Canna—Tender Annual. Soak the seeds half an hour in hot water before sowing. Plant in a warm place the middle of April, or open ground only after it is quite warm, the first of June. Transplant to one foot apart in rich soil.

Candytuft—Hardy Annual. Seeds should be sown where plants are to bloom in fall or early spring; any good soil is suitable; thin out to four or five inches apart.

Canary Bird Flower—Tender Annual (See Nasturtiums for cultural directions).

Carnation—(See Calceolaria for cultural directions).

Celosia—(Cockscomb.)—Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed, or in pots in a warm room, and transplanted in a warm, rich soil.

Centrosema, Grandiflora—Hardy Perennial. Sow seed as early in the spring as practicable in open ground, soaking the seed in warm water over night before planting.

Centaurea—(Dusty Miller.)—Hardy Perennial. Seed should be sown in slight heat, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be potted off singly into small thumb pots, in which they may be kept through the winter in a cold or cool house, a shift being given in the spring.

Chrysanthemum—Annual Varieties. Sow in good, light soil during last of April and May; thin out to one foot apart.

Chrysanthemum—Hardy Perennial. Sow in boxes or cold frame in the spring, and make several transplantings, as the plants advance in growth.

Cineraria—(See “Calceolaria” for cultural directions).

Cleome Pungens—(Giant Spider Plant). Annual. Thrives best in light, rich soil, in a dry, warm situation, where they have plenty of room to spread.

Cobaea—Tender Perennial. Sow early, indoors, putting the seed edge down, and keep slightly moist until the young plants appear. Plant out after the ground has become settled and warm—about the first of June. The plants can be carefully potted before frost in the autumn, and will bloom in the house during winter.

Coccinea—Half Hardy Perennial. A handsome climber of the Gourd species, flowering the first season, if started early in heat.

Coleus—Tender Perennial. Plant in a warm situation indoors, in a temperature of 70 degrees, and bed out as soon as danger of frost is over. Slips should be taken from the finest and potted for winter.

Cosmos Hybridus—Sow seed in gentle heat in April or May, and when large enough transplant to open ground similar to other annuals.

Cosmos—Is one of the few flowers that does not easily succumb to frost, and in favored localities it wins still in blossom on Nov. 28, being fully as hardy as the chrysanthemum. The only objection to its more general cultivation is that it does not come into flower until there is danger of its being killed by winter cold. This can be avoided by sowing the seed in March and growing the plants on in pots, not using larger than four-inch size. The plants should be kept in these until they set their buds, and the pots completely filled with roots; then transfer to the garden and they will bloom by August.

Cyclamen—Greenhouse Perennial. If sown early in spring under glass, and well grown, will make flowering bulbs in one year.

Cypress Vine—Tender Annual. Sow in the ground only after it is thoroughly warm, and soak the seed in lukewarm water two hours before sowing.

Dahlia—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow the seed in shallow pan or box in March, and transplant the seedlings, when large enough, to small pots. As soon as strong enough, plant out one foot apart.

Datura—Half Hardy Annual. Start early and transplant to 20 inches apart. The roots may be packed in sand during the winter.

Delphinium—See Larkspur.

Dianthus—(Chinese Pinks.)—Hardy Annual. Sow seed in May when the ground becomes warm; thin or transplant when two inches high to four inches apart. It is truly astonishing how this useful class of plants is neglected, or not grown at all, which is better than to half grow a thing, when it possesses so many real points of usefulness. Dianthus hedgewigi, with its numerous beautiful varieties, is one of our most valuable summer flowers, although it is unjust to call it a summer flower, when, with but little attention, it can be made to ornament the garden from June until November, or until such time as the frosts destroy the chrysanthemum.

Digitalis—(Foxglove.)—Hardy Perennial. Sow out of doors after danger from frost is over, in beds of finely pulverized soil, covering the seeds to a depth of not over four times their size with light soil. Press down firmly, thin out as it becomes necessary, transplant into permanent positions as soon as the seedlings are large enough, so that they can become well-rooted before cold weather. Or sow in early fall, carry the plants over in cold frames and transplant in the spring.

Dolichos—(Hyacinth Bean.)—Half Hardy Annual Climber. They are of easy culture. Plant out doors

where they are to grow, in good soil, about one inch deep, as early in spring as ground is in good condition.

Eschscholtzia—(California Poppy.)—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin them to six inches apart.

Feverfew—(Mactraria.)—Half Hardy Perennial. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil.

Forget-Me-Not—(Myosotis.)—Hardy Perennial. Sow in finely prepared soil the first of June. Transplant to a shady situation. Keep well watered during dry weather.

Fuchsia—Greenhouse Perennial. As easily grown from seed as from cuttings. Sow in shallow box; transplant into pots as soon as large enough. They require a rich soil to grow luxuriantly; a fuchsia is a nuisance if not thrifty. Well rooted turf, some leaf mold and a little sand is quite to their taste. Stick in some old, rusty nails; the oxide of iron deepens the color of foliage and flower. They are gross feeders and should have weak liquid manure once a week, when budding or in bloom. They do not need a high temperature, but plenty of light and air. Red spiders trouble them if the air of the room is too hot and dry; these can be routed by washing both sides of the leaves with soap-suds, afterward showering with soft, tepid water.

Gaillardia—(Blanket Flower.)—Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes or frame and transplant to the garden in common soil the middle of May.

Geranium—Half Hardy Perennial. Start in the house in a box filled with fine, rich soil, cover with a pane of glass and place in the dark and keep moist until the seeds germinate, then admit light and air. Transplant when large enough.

Gloxinia—Tender Perennial. They grow best in a porous, well enriched soil, in a warm, moist atmosphere.

Godotia—Hardy Annual. But a very few of the annual class of flowering plants which may be regarded as of quiet beauty, are more desirable than Godotias, and their attractiveness does not greatly decrease before late autumn. A main point in their culture is to keep them steadily growing, and to keep all the seed vessels picked off, together with having good soil, and in times of drought free watering at night during summer. The plants should stand not closer than five inches each way. Seed can be sown early out of doors, where they are to bloom, in finely prepared soil, the last of May or the first of June.

Gourd—(Ornamental Climber.)—Tender Annual. Seed can be sown outside about the first of June, after the ground has become warm. The plants are tender and should be planted where they are to grow.

Helianthus—(Sunflower.)—Hardy Annual. Plant seed in the spring when desired, and thin to four feet apart.

Helichrysum—Hardy Annual. Sow early in boxes in the house, or in the garden in May and June; transplant to eight inches apart in light, mellow soil.

Heliotrope—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow in hot-bed in March; keep soil moist and give air bright days, but protect at night. Transplant in May, before a warm rain, if possible, in light, rich soil. The Heliotrope, which is prized for its delightful fragrance as well as lovely flowers, seems to be but a disappointment to many, but if in good condition is a very free bloomer and satisfactory plant. It is not troubled with insects, which is one strong point, but this plant must be kept moist at the roots and out of the burning sun; for one day's or perhaps one hour's drought at the roots will produce the dry rot which attacks the leaves, causing them to turn black and fall off. Always give the Heliotrope a good-sized pot—it needs plenty of root room—and in transplanting to and from the garden the plant is strengthened and its beauty increased by very severe pruning; for the inclination of this plant is to grow, not bushy and strong, but with long, slender branches, almost vines—indeed, I have seen lovely specimens blooming beautifully as house plants after doing service outdoors.

Hibiscus—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seeds barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading till the seed germinates, transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil.

Hollyhock—Hardy Perennial. Start the seeds in boxes in house early. When plants have made three or four leaves, transplant to garden to one foot apart early in June and they will bloom the first season.

Humulus Japonicus—(Japanese Hop.)—Hardy Perennial. A climber of easy culture in ordinary garden soil, but thriving best in a deep loam.

Ice Plant—Tender Annual. Succeeds best in dry, sandy soil and in a warm situation. Can be grown in hanging baskets, vases, pots or open border. Cover the seeds very lightly when planting.

Impatiens Sultani—Tender Perennial. I do not advise starting before March, and not then unless a steady heat of 60 to 65 degrees can be relied on. Sow in well-drained pots, filled with soil composed of two parts of tufty loam and one part of leaf soil, with very little sand added. The seedlings are exceedingly brittle at the outset, and rooting should not be attempted until they are about an inch high. Even then they need delicate handling, and after the task is accomplished they should be promptly placed in a warm frame or propagating pit for a few days.

Lantana—Half Hardy Perennial. Suitable for pot culture. Start under glass in loamy soil and transplant.

Larkspur—Hardy Annual. Sow early in open ground in the place where it is to bloom, as the plants are not easily transplanted. Thin out ten inches apart.

Lathyrus—(Everlasting Pea.)—Hardy Perennial. They are easy of culture, thriving in almost any moderately good garden soil. Sow seeds early in spring in an open border. The root of this plant being woody, it is essential that at the beginning it should be planted deeply, in order to prevent the frost from heaving it to the surface, when the crown becomes frozen and the plant dies. By observing this precaution the plant will be found to be perfectly hardy, and by removing the old blossoms, the length of the blooming period may be greatly prolonged.

Limaria—(Keworth Ivy.)—Hardy Perennial. Sow seed during March or April, on light soil, well drained.

Linum—(Crimson Flax.)—If the seed be sown in the hot-bed, and the plants transplanted into good, rich soil, one foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in open ground after it becomes warm.

Lobelia—Half Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide from sight; and keep the surface moist by shading with paper until the seeds germinate. Transplant about the first of June in moist soil.

Margold—Half Hardy Annual. The seed should be started in a hot-bed and transplanted six inches apart in June, in common soil.

Marvel of Peru—(Mirabilis.)—Hardy Annual. Will grow in any common garden soil from seed sown in open ground. The plant is large and requires two feet of space. Sometimes called "Four O'Clock."

A Cheap Border of Flowers can be had by planting a few cents' worth of seeds of the good, old-fashioned Four O'Clocks. Sow them two feet apart in a drill. They will make plants two feet high and the row will be as compact as a hedge, and in early morning and evening as handsome a display as it is possible to make. In cloudy mornings the flowers will keep open until noon, rivaling in beauty a collection of the choicest azaleas. No two plants will be alike, and on the same plant there will be a great diversity of color.

Mimulus—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds are very delicate and should be sown indoors in boxes; transplant after the ground has become well warmed; place in rich soil, about eight inches apart. It is perennial in the greenhouse.

Maurandia—Half Hardy Perennial. Sow early indoors, and transplant to open air in June, and it will flower profusely the first season.

Mignonette—Hardy Annual. May be sown in the open ground any time in the year when the ground is not frozen. It is perfectly hardy, and easy of culture, growing well in almost any situation.

Mimosa Pudica—(Sensitive Plant.)—Usually treated as an annual, but under stove treatment it assumes a perennial character. Seed may be sown during spring in a hot-bed, or by cuttings of rather firm, young shoots, inserted in sandy soil in heat. Thrives best in a compost of loam and peat in equal proportions, to which a small portion of sand may be added.

Mina Lobata—Tender Annual. Sow seeds early in spring in a warm house. A good plan is to place two or three seeds in small pots and afterward transfer the plants bodily into larger sizes. A suitable compost consists of fibry loam, rotten manure, and leaf soil, which should be mixed together and used somewhat lumpy.

Molucca—(Shell Flower.)—Hardy Annual. Seeds should be sown in a hot-bed during spring, and the seedlings transferred to the open border during May. A sandy loam is the most suitable soil.

Morning Glory—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds germinate so easily that they can be grown in the garden anywhere the plants are needed. Supply support early, either cord, wire or brush.

Nasturtium—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes and transplant first of June to eight inches apart. They flower better in poor, rocky soil, as a rich soil has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." An ounce packet of Nasturtium seed will be sufficient for a bed twenty feet in diameter, and will make a better display, for three months, than almost my other plant. The flowers are ever bright and cheerful, the foliage a repose for the eye, while the bed will furnish a bonny supply of delicious pickles. Combine the beautiful with the useful.

Nicotiana—Half Hardy Annual. Seed should be sown in February or March in gentle heat, and the young plants pricked out, when large enough, and planted out early in June.

Nigella—(Love-in-a-Mist.)—Hardy Annual. Sow early in the flowering beds, or they may be transplanted, using care in shading the plants. Nigella is one of the loveliest annuals, and they are exceedingly useful in many kinds of florists' works. And in addition, the seed is deliciously fragrant, and as elegant for caskets as Rose petals or Orris root, and the fragrance seems not to waste or lessen as is the case with Rose petals, and for the sake of the sweet seeds the plant is worthy.

Nolana—Hardy Annual. Sow in open ground early, in light soil. Transplant to one foot apart.

Oenothera—(Evening Primrose.)—Hardy Annual. Thrives in almost any soil or situation.

Ornamental Grasses—They are mostly annuals, and those which are not, flower the first year. They should be sown in April or May, in a good soil, and thinned out or transplanted, giving each plenty of room.

Orange Daisy—(Erigeron Aurantiacus.)—Perennial. Splendid for mixed borders in a moist, well-drained situation.

Oxalis—Half Hardy Perennial. Very pretty herbaceous plants, with rich, rose colored blossoms. They thrive in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work, or baskets out of doors.

Pansy—Hardy Biennial. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, the following spring. The Pansy is a popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in middle of summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water.

Petunia—Tender Perennial. Petunia will do well in open border in the spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot-bed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier, although they will do perfectly well sown in open ground. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply, they like sandy loam. Double Petunias, as a rule, are shapeless monstrosities. If grown in the open border, the stems are not stout enough to hold them up, especially when heavy with rain, and they become draggled and soiled with earth, and very unsightly objects they are. Double Petunias are only satisfactory when grown in pots, and there are so many better things for pot culture, that it seems a waste of time to devote it to these. It is different, however, with the better single varieties, especially those of Petunia Grandiflora.

Phlox Drummondii—Hardy Annual. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn, or in spring in open ground, or plants may be started in the hot-bed in spring and transplanted. Set plants in good, rich soil six inches apart each way.

Poppy—Hardy Annual. The seeds should be sown where the plants are required, in spring, and thinned out so the plants will stand one foot apart. Just as soon as the ground is mellow, prepare a patch by forking, then raking level; then sow the seed broad-

east, rake it in lightly, and firm the soil on the surface with the roller or back of the spade. The seedlings will soon appear. Keep them weeded clean. They will bloom about the first of July. Let them ripen some seed and self-sow themselves, and you will ever afterward have Poppies.

Portulaca—Tender Annual. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light, sandy soil, and in dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the bed has a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with plants, and the effect will be beautiful.

Primula—(Chinese Primrose.)—Tender Perennial. The seed can be sown any time from February to July, and soil prepared as follows: Take some leaf mold, about twice as much loam, and enough sand to make the whole light and porous. Mix all and pass through a fine sieve; fill a small, shallow box to within an inch of the top, and press down evenly. Then after watering the earth thoroughly, the seed may be sown on the surface with the lightest possible covering of soil, and kept constantly moist. It is best to place a piece of coarse brown wrapping paper on the soil to exclude light. If a fine rose watering pot is not available, water as needed may be gently poured on the paper, which should be lifted at night to give air, and entirely removed as soon as signs of the plants appear. When the plants are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to another box, and when still larger put into the pots in which they are to bloom, as they are sure to do the first winter. After blooming, the plants throw out sets, which may be taken off and treated the same as other cuttings. Those that have bloomed indoors should be set out in a shady place in the summer, and if flower beds appear, pinch them off. Never allow the sun on the seed pan or the plants.

Ricinus—Half Hardy Annual. Soak the seeds in lime-warm water until they commence to split open, before planting. Put in a warm, sunny situation, and water frequently with liquid manure after the plants have attained strong growth.

Rose, Dwarf Polyantha—Very hardy, and may be treated as annuals. Seed started in the house in February will give plants large enough to plant in the open ground in June where they will continue to bloom throughout the season.

Salvia—Tender Annual. Start the plants in a hot-bed and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Salpiglossis—Half Hardy Annual. Start early in hot-bed, and transplant to light, warm, rich soil.

Scabiosa—(Morning Bride.)—Hardy Annual. Plant the seed in hot-bed, and transplant to 1½ feet apart.

Schizanthus—(Butterfly Flower.)—Sow in finely prepared seed-bed, or in boxes, in May; transplant to one foot apart in common soil. For indoor culture, sow at any time.

Stocks—(Ten Weeks.)—Hardy Annual. Sow in boxes, indoors, in April, and transplant the last of May, in deep, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Sweet Peas—Hardy Annual. Plant outdoors just as soon as the ground can be worked, five inches deep, in a double row, about ten inches apart, and the seeds dropped 1½ inches apart, in the furrows; and fertilize with wood ashes, bone-flour or nitrate of soda. Supply brush or strings at least seven feet high, and water freely. Pick the blossoms every day and keep the pods off.

Sweet Rocket—Hardy Perennial. Border plant; sweet scented in the evening. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, sandy loam.

Sweet William—Hardy Perennial. Sow in prepared beds, in the garden, anywhere up to the middle of June. Transplant into good soil, eight inches apart. Cover lightly during the winter with leaves.

Thunbergia—Half Hardy Annual. The seeds start slowly and should be sown in a hot-bed, or in a box in house, giving plenty of moisture and heat.

Verbena—Tender Perennial. As early in the spring as sunshine and lengthening days warrant, sow the seeds in good garden soil, in a shallow box, cover to about their own depth, press the soil firmly about them and place in a sunny window. Do not allow the dirt to become too dry or too cold. Have patience; sometimes it takes a fortnight for the seeds to germinate, or even longer. When the seeds begin to appear above ground, be especially careful not to give too much water. When the third and fourth leaves appear, transplant into other boxes. If there is danger of insects, heat the earth in the oven before transplanting, and set the seedlings into it when it cools off so as to be about blood warm. It is well to start the seeds early enough to have plants three or four inches tall when the time comes for placing in the flower bed the last of May. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart, having previously made the ground rich and mellow. As fast as the branches appear, pinch them down firmly pressing the earth about them. The more the plants cross and recross each other, the better. Let very few blossoms go to seed, keep the weeds out, and the bed ought to thrive.

Violet—Hardy perennial. See Pansy for culture.

Wallflower—Tender Perennial. Sow the seed early, and they will bloom the first year. While the plants are small, prick them out into pots.

Zinnia—Hardy annual. Succeeds well in any soil. Few plants equal the Double Zinnias for making beds of bloom. The seeds should be sown in March or April and the seedlings transplanted once before removing to the open ground, which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Plant out temporarily at about six inches apart, and as the first flowers appear select the finest double specimens, lifting with a ball of earth attached to the roots, remove them to where they are to flower, setting at eighteen inches apart each way.

Smilax—Tender perennial. Soak the seed in warm water twelve hours and plant in pots, in hot-bed or greenhouse, in February, and keep in warm, moist place. One plant in a two-inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little bulb which has formed can be re-potted in good, rich earth, watered freely, and it will grow all winter.

About Asparagus—Those who are fond of raising plants from seeds will find the various species of asparagus as easily grown as any of the window plants, and generally more satisfactorily. The seeds are about the size of bird-shot, and should be sown in sifted soil, one-fourth of an inch beneath the surface. After sowing press the soil firm, water well and keep covered with a damp cloth till the plants begin to appear, when the cover should be removed and the pot given a light, airy place, but only partial exposure to the sun. The little plants grow slowly at first, but as they get well rooted the development is more free, and unless given ample root room the roots begin to crowd. A porous soil, well enriched with well-rotted stable manure suits them well, and free drainage should be always provided. The plants are mostly propagated from seeds. After once established they almost take care of themselves.

Bird of Paradise—This is the Poinciana. The plants are hardy outdoor evergreen shrubs at the south, but should be grown in large pots at the north, keeping in a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees during winter. They are mostly natives of the East Indies, and require a warm temperature and rather sunny situation. They are summer-blooming plants, and may be plunged in a sheltered bed in summer, and taken up in the fall for winter care where the climate is unsuitable for growing them permanently outdoors.

Impatiens—*Impatiens Sultana* is liable to drop its buds in a hot, dry atmosphere. Avoid this condition.

TABLE		
Showing Quantity of Lawn Grass Seed Required for a Certain Number of Feet,		
For 1 acre	43,570 sq. ft.....	4 lbs. or 80 lbs.
For 1-2 acre	21,780 sq. ft.....	2 lbs. or 40 lbs.
For 1-3 acre	14,520 sq. ft.....	1 1-3 lbs. or 27 lbs.
For 1-4 acre	10,890 sq. ft.....	1 lb. or 20 lbs.
For 1-6 acre	7,260 sq. ft.....	14 lbs.
For 1-8 acre	5,445 sq. ft.....	10 lbs.
For 1-12 acre	3,630 sq. ft.....	7 lbs.
For 1-16 acre	3,723 sq. ft.....	5 lbs.
For 1-32 acre	1,862 sq. ft.....	2 1-2 lbs.

All Orders for Plants Must be Addressed to

Miss C. H. Lippincott

Hudson - Wisconsin